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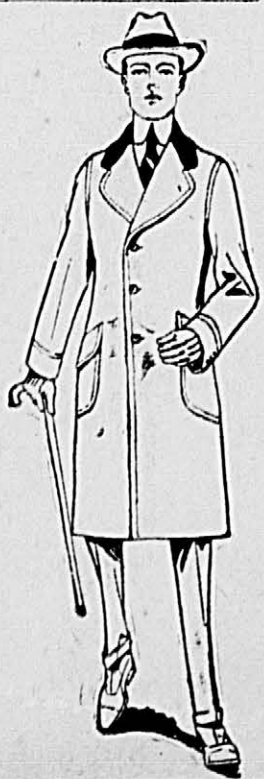
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DEAN LEE ON "IMPERIALISM"

Head of Law Department Gave Instructive Address.

UNION AFTER THE WAR

The Constitutional Relations Between Dominion and the Motherland Discussed.

A most instructive address, during the course of which the subject of "Imperial Union After the War" was discussed in a most coherent and comprehensive manner, was delivered by Dean Lee, of the Faculty of Law, before the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Young People's Society last evening.

"The subject of Imperial unity," began the speaker, after being introduced by Mr. S. W. Jacobs, K.C., the acting chairman, "is one that interests us all at the present time. For after England found herself involved within a few days' notice in the catastrophe of the great war that has been raging for the past year and a half, the Dominions took sides with the Motherland in a manner that has excited the admiration of the world."

The speaker then stated that the question naturally arose as to whether the present constitutional relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country should remain as they were or be altered.

"As things stand at present," explained Dean Lee, "England's foreign policy is directed by a man chosen by and responsible to the United Kingdom and irresponsible to the Dominions. Is that a condition to which the Dominions shall acquiesce after the war, or shall it be changed so as to secure for the Dominions their share in the government of the Empire?"

The British Constitution.

The Dean next sketched, briefly but comprehensively, the existing constitutional relation between Canada and the Mother Country. The principle of the British Constitution was discussed under three heads: 1, the theory; 2, the practice; and 3, the problem of the British Constitution. This constitution, which governed one-fifth of the population of the globe, was "splendid in its simplicity," remarked the speaker. The source of our laws, the source of our government and the source of our administration is the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The laws are made by the King and his Parliament. The Parliament, which acts with the King, is composed of two Houses, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of the latter are hereditary; the male descendants of all who are admitted to the peerage are deemed equally fitted to advise the King. The House of Commons is the result of the King desiring to have the advice of his people, and he accordingly summons their representatives from the various towns, counties, etc. The King, therefore, legislates by and with the advice and consent of his lords, spiritual and temporal.

Referring to the executive administration, the speaker explained that the King, in order to be advised, gathered about him certain members who composed the Privy Council, or secret council, which he consulted, when he saw fit, regarding the business of administration. In reference to the theory of judicial authority, Dean Lee explained that the King was supposed to be present in all courts of law throughout the Empire.

Regarding legislation, neither the King nor the Lords have anything to do with it. All legislation in England is promoted by the Cabinet, is carried through the Commons, passed through the Lords, and finally receives the assent of the King.

The dependencies of the Mother Country, the speaker explained, are of two kinds—Dominions and Crown Colonies. The Dominions are five in number: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland. In each of these responsible government is in vogue, carried on by representative institutions modelled after those in Great Britain. The Imperial Parliament does not legislate for the Dominions except at their own request. Any change in the constitution of the Dominion must be made through the Imperial Parliament as the result of representation made by the Dominion House. The government of the Crown Colonies—as, for example, Jamaica, West Indies and British Guiana—is different. It is closer to the Mother Country and legislation is effected through the Colonial Office by means of orders-in-council.

The government in Great Britain, the speaker went on to explain, or the Cabinet, is not chosen by the King in practice, but by Parliament through the Prime Minister, who is the voice of the people.

"We want to have some control," (Continued on Page 4.)

HELD SKATING PARTY.

Third Event of Season Was Held Last Night.

The third skating party under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. last night met with the success which is now becoming proverbial to these functions. Weather turned out trumps after a dubious day, and the crowd turned out in answer. Every party sees the introduction of some new and good innovation in the management, and the refreshment part of the evening, which can be so chaotic, is run off now with increasing smoothness.

Then bands and the intermissions as usual constituted the evening's programme. The change of day does not seem to affect the attendance; indeed on the contrary.

"BUSTER" REID TO GET D.S.O.

Shirley G. Dixon Named Paymaster of Canadian Troops.

PRaise FOR Lieut. CURRIE

One of the Most Popular Men in the "Pats," Says Former President.

That Lieut. Geo. E. (Buster) Reid, Arts '15, the McGill football star, who has done such good work with the 3rd Battalion, C.E.F., in France, has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Order, is the news conveyed in a letter to Howard A. Melville, secretary of the Students' Council, from Lieut. Shirley G. Dixon, Arts '11, Law '14, attached to the 23rd Reserve Battalion in England, past president of the Students' Council. Incidentally Lt. Dixon mentions that he has been appointed to the important post of paymaster to the Canadian troops, Aldershot command.

Lieut. George S. Currie, Arts, who went overseas as an officer with the Second Universities Company and has been serving with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, is spoken of very highly in Lieut. Dixon's letter. Lieut. Currie was lecturer in accountancy in the School of Commerce before he enlisted as quartermaster-sergeant in No. 5 Canadian General Hospital (McGill). Later he secured his transfer to the Second Universities Company.

Lieut. Dixon was the last man to join the 23rd Battalion, Westmount Rifles, C.E.F., before it left Montreal a year ago. He enlisted as a private, and secured his commission after arrival in England. He is a son of Wellington Dixon, rector of the Montreal High School.

Lieut. "Buster" Reid has also risen from the ranks of the 23rd Battalion. He joined as a private before the close of the 1914 football season, was promoted through various grades until he obtained his commission just before the unit sailed from Quebec. After arrival in England, Lieut. Reid was sent to France with a draft for the 3rd Battalion, and has since been on service with that unit. He has been twice wounded and has been mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery. He is about to return to Canada. Lieut. Dixon's letter reads:

"Since the last time I wrote quite some changes have taken place. I have been appointed assistant paymaster to the Canadian troops, Aldershot command. I left last Wednesday to take up my new duties, and got as far as London when I was recalled by wire to come back to be paymaster of the 11th Reserve Battalion for a week or ten days. The job I'm going to is a big one, and I'm not at all confident of being able to handle it."

"I saw 'Buster' Reid the day before yesterday, and he is going back to Canada on leave. He sails in about a week's time, and you will probably see him about as soon as you get this letter. Did you know that he is mentioned in Sir John French's despatches and is also recommended for the D.S.O.? The D.S.O. comes to those in high commands quite often, but it is a great big honor for a subaltern to get it."

"George McDonald (Arts) is home on leave now, and Geo. Currie comes home to-morrow. George McDonald is looking very well and wished to be remembered to you. He is full of glowing reports about George Currie. It seems that the latter is one of the most popular men in the Battalion. Isn't that fine?"

"Andy Wanklyn (Law '16) is back here again. He is on light duty for a month, but at the end of that time expects to be entirely all right."

PRESSES WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

The University of Minnesota has a student, Leo P. McNally, who presses his way through college. He gains sufficient to pay his college expenses by pressing students' trousers.

THEORIES OF TREITSCHKE

Papers On His Writings Read Before Historical Club.

END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS

Treitschke Believed That Preservation of State Is of Paramount Importance.

Last evening the Historical Club held its largest meeting of the present year, at the home of Dr. Colby. Dr. Fryer and Prof. Laski, of the Historical Department, attended, and, after the papers had been read, gave a few criticisms and theories concerning the subject of the papers.

The topic of the evening was the "Writings and Theories of the Great German Philosopher, Treitschke."

P. A. G. Clark contributed the first paper, his subject being "Treitschke: His Theory of the State." He stated that up to the present time the English people did not know the influence of Treitschke upon the German war policy. Even his writings were too little known by English thinkers and politicians.

Heinrich von Treitschke was born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1834, of Slavic parentage. He was originally intended for the army, but, on account of disease, turned his attention to history and philosophy.

Treitschke belongs to the Prussian school in his historical philosophy, which school has had much influence upon the modern Prussianism of Germany. Their theory was that the end justified the means, and that the preservation of the state is the paramount consideration of the sovereign body. He agrees with Hobbes in that the power of the Sovereign is absolute and irrevocable.

His definition of the state is that, the state is the people legally united as an independent power. By people is meant a number of families living permanently together, and that the state existed as long as humanity. According to his conception of sovereignty, it states conclude treaties with one another, their completeness as powers is restricted. Arms will maintain the right of the state to assert itself. In this lies the sacredness of war.

The state is power, and in accordance with this view the existence of small states is unjustifiable; the great state has the nobler capacity both for higher culture and law-making.

Tasks of the State.

The first task of the state is a twofold one, the organization of the army, and the administration of the law in order to protect its citizens both from external attack and from internal dissension.

The second function of the state is to make war. He claims that all great nations have arisen out of war, that war exalted a nation; it is the medicine of the nations, and that, as the cost increases, wars will come with less frequency, but yet the desire for war will always remain with men.

The only moral duty of the state is to safeguard its power, its only sin or contravention of morals is weakness, politically.

Thus even the breaking of treaties may be considered morally justified if the unconditional duty of self-preservation justifies the states.

Treitschke believes that the party system is necessary to the political life of any nation.

The state, in relation to religion, education, and domestic economy, nothing must come in contact or be in contravention to any of the laws of the state.

In the administration of the state, Treitschke believes that the army is a necessary evil. The army may be employed by a noble nation as a dormant weapon. That when in war states are justified in bringing all means and powers available into the struggle.

T. W. L. MacDermot read the second paper, his topic being "Treitschke and England." These two names stand for the opposing doctrines, and one must prevail. There is not room in the world for two nations holding these two different doctrines, one must be superior. One of these doctrines is upheld by Treitschke. To his own countrymen Treitschke acted the part of a teacher. The effects of his teachings are as wide as they are deep. He criticizes England and English customs, her climate, her lack of chivalry, her lack of beautiful scenery as compared to that of the Rhine Valley. He praises the English family and the respect shown to women in public places. England's supremacy lies in the fact that she is a maritime nation. Socially the aristocracy of England is good. This quite agrees with his belief of class honor and refinement of society, but contradicts his political theories. He was no friend of limited monarchies. He believed in absolute monarchy.



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How About This?

Among the majority of the organizations which come under the direction of the undergraduates of the University there seems to be an utter absence of any attempt at proper record-keeping. Persons who are bent upon the securing of information relative to the history and past officers of any particular organization are at a loss to secure such; they may search through the minutes books kept by the secretaries from cover to cover, and yet be unable to secure that of which they are in search. They usually find the names of certain officers of the organization, but seldom are the initials or the years of these officers available. The person in search of information of this sort can only trust to conjecture and the Graduates' Directory to satisfy his curiosity.

An adequate history of the University and its Campus organizations has yet to be written; there is no doubt, however, that there will come a time when someone will confer a benefit upon the University, its graduates and its friends by setting about the compilation of such a volume. Think of the difficulty with which the historian will be met if he has nothing more satisfactory upon which to base his efforts than a number of minutes books which are incomplete and incorrect.

The executives of student organizations are certainly not fulfilling their proper functions or discharging their duties in a capable or efficient manner unless their records are in such a state as to be satisfactory in every respect to succeeding executives. It seems deplorable that so many organizations exhibit such carelessness in their business relations. Many have no permanent minutes books, and are content to make use of a ten-cent scribbler in which to record what has been accomplished during the year. The consequence is that these are not infrequently lost, and an incoming executive is at a loss to discover what its predecessors have done during their terms of office. There is usually an utter neglect of the recording of satisfactory information. The rule is generally that no mention at all is made of those facts which would be invaluable to the compiler or historian.

Even the Students' Council, the governing student body, had no adequate record of its past membership until a very recent date. It was only when search had been made of successive Annuals in the Redpath Library that a complete list of undergraduates who had occupied a seat on this body since its inception could be obtained. The matter was brought up at the last meeting of the Students' Council, and future Councils will now have the advantage of knowing the names of their predecessors. It would be a splendid thing if other organizations could be relied upon to follow the lead set by the Council. It is a duty which they owe, both to the past and to the future. McGill is far too forgetful of its past. A society or other organization without proper records is like a reference work without an index.

Editorial Notes

The Smoker which the McGill Union will hold as a send-off to the Fifth Universities Company should be largely attended on the part of members of the student body. The members of the Fifth Company have been our guests since its organization was commenced, and it is befitting that we should give them the very best send-off in our power.

The Senior Play, the first performance of which is to be held at the Royal Victoria College this evening, is deserving of the support of all undergraduates. The members of the cast have worked long and faithfully in order to present an offering which would be a credit to the University, and, from the accounts of those who have witnessed the dress rehearsals, they have succeeded remarkably well. Make it "Students' Night" in more than name only.

The success of the Skating Parties which have so far been held is in large measure due to the efforts of the Social Committees of the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. A recent writer in the Correspondence Column of The McGill Daily has referred to these Committees as "hard-worked," and surely no appellation could be more fitting or more deserving. There is a great deal of work in connection with such events as the Skating Parties of which the average undergraduate has no knowledge.

Students are reminded that the subscription lists of the fund to hang pictures of our Victoria Cross recipients are still open at the Union. Up to the present time no response which can in any way be called popular has been made to the appeal for this laudable object. Subscriptions received have in the main been from such bodies as the Students' Council, the Union House Committee, both as a body and individually. It is not exactly fair that the portraits should be hung as the gift of the student body when no more than twenty have subscribed towards the fund.

At the Theatres

AT THE LONDON.

"As a Woman Sows," a masterpiece of photoplay in five parts, depicting a young wife's folly, will be featured at the London along with two comedies. "As a Woman Sows" is an intimate story of married life. Loren Hayward has just been elected mayor of Lynboro. He is so engrossed in political housecleaning that he neglects his young wife Milly. Hayward's Aunt Abbie and his cousin seize upon this opportunity to make trouble between husband and wife, for Georgia, the cousin, is ambitious to win Loren for herself, and Aunt Abbie is willing to alienate Milly's affections to this end. They suggest to the lonely girl that she get up a flirtation to revive her husband's interest. Milly as a result openly flirts with Robert Chapman, who thinks she is serious. Soon she finds herself in a difficult position. Hayward, discovering the affair, leaves Milly, taking with him their little son, Bobby. Later Milly steals Bobby and flees the city, but the story does not end here. Some weeks later, Loren and Milly give a small evening at-home. Chapman appears among the guests. At a late hour, while trying to find his hat and coat, he blunders into Milly's room. She is there, and thrown into a panic on hearing Loren's step on the stairs, she foolishly locks the door. Without knowing it, a few minutes before, Milly has interrupted the operation of two burglars, who now are also locked in the room. Chapman kills one of the crooks and escapes in pursuit of the other. When Loren forces open the door he finds Milly alone with a dead thief, and never learns how near circumstances came to destroying his newly-found faith in his wife.

The Kaiser's Dream

There's a story now, correct though it may not seem. Of the great Kaiser Bill and a wonderful dream. Being tired of the Allies, he lay down in bed, And amongst other things he dreamt he was dead. And in a fine coffin was lying in state, With a guard of brave Belgians who mourned for his fate. He was not long dead till he found to his cost, That his soul, like his soldiers, would ere soon be lost. On leaving this earth to Heaven he went straight, Arriving up there gave a knock at the gate. But St. Peter, looking out, and in a voice loud and clear, Said "Begone, Kaiser Bill, we don't want you here." "Well," said the Kaiser, "that's rather uncivil. I suppose after that I must go to the Devil." So he turned on his heel and away he did go. At the top of his speed to the regions below. But when he got there he was filled with dismay. For waiting out there he heard Old Nick say To hisimps, "Now, look here, boys, I give you a warning, I'm expecting the Kaiser down here in the morning. But don't let him in, for to me it's quite clear. That he's a very bad man, and we don't want him here. If he once gets in there'll be no end of quarrels. In fact, I'm afraid he'll corrupt our good morals." "Oh, Satan, dear friend," the Kaiser then cried, "Excuse me for listening while waiting outside. If you don't admit me, say, where can I go?" "Indeed," said the Devil, "I really don't know." "Oh, do let me in, I'm feeling quite cold. And if you want money I've plenty of gold. Let me sit in a corner, no matter how hot." "No, no," said the Devil, "most certainly not. We don't admit folks for riches or pelf. Here's some sulphur and matches make a Hell for yourself." Then he kicked Wilhelm out, and he vanished in smoke. And just at that moment the Kaiser awoke. He jumped out of bed in a shivering sweat. And said, "Well, that's a dream I'll never forget; That I won't go to Heaven I know quite well. But it's really too bad to be kicked out of Hell."

RESULTS IN DENTISTRY.
Successful Results in Second Year Anatomy.
The following results in second-year Dental Anatomy were posted yesterday:
Honors—J. S. Common.
Pass list (in order of merit)—J. S. Common, C. H. P. Moore, D. Gold and M. Solomon, equal; J. W. Rooney, A. W. Matland, V. S. Primrose, S. Schachter.

CHEMICAL COLLOQUIUM.
The regular colloquium in Chemistry was held in the Chemistry Building yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. M. MacLean read a paper on the "Use of Iodine as a Condensing Agent."

ROMAN DEFENCE OF THE ALPS

Signor Rodolfo Lanciani, professor of Roman topography at the University of Rome, delivered a lecture recently upon the Veneto-Istrian frontier in ancient Roman times. Eighteen centuries ago Rome was faced with much the same frontier problems as the Rome of to-day, and the recital of the provisions adopted by the ancients is of interest also with regard to the present war.

The arms for the defence of the Western Empire, the lecturer said, came from 19 factories, of which five were in Illyria, six in Italy, and eight in Gaul. The principal factory in Italy was the Concordia sagittaria (Portogruaro) for the production of arrows, as the name indicates. Then there was the scutaria et armorum (shields and war engines) at Verona, the loricaia (cuirasses) at Mantua, the scutaria at Cremona, the armaria (swords) at Lucca. The institution of factories of arms in the quadrilateral Verona, Mantua, Cremona and Concordia (Portogruaro) with bases on the Ticino and Serchio would seem to indicate that the passes of the north-eastern Alps were considered the weakest point of the Italian frontier from earliest times, for it must be remembered that each of these towns was strongly garrisoned by auxiliary militia as well as by the militarized workmen.

A monument discovered near Portogruaro, Signor Lanciani continued, commemorates a certain Flavius Iulianus semaforus—attached to the semaphoric service, that is to say, it is not certain whether in the fourth century of Rome the system of military signalling devised by Cleoxene and Democritus and perfected by the historian Polybius was in use by which alphabetical messages, translated into words, were dispatched along the stations established at intervals of ten miles. Professor Lanciani, however, thought it more probable that at the time the monument in question was set up there was in use a rudimentary system of signalling by smoke and flame from tower to tower along the frontier valleys. All the principal and lateral valleys of the Alps were furnished with one or more forts by which they could be closed. In the map of the Vic Consulari Venete, published by Bertolini in 1879, the professor said, 12 of these forts are marked in the Isonzo and Tagliamento valleys. Numerous Alpine roads were

built by the Romans on the Veneto-Istrian frontier, crossing the passes of the Carnic and Julian Alps. The military engineers of that day made no curves, the ascents and descents being made by means of short, straight stretches of road in zig-zags of 100 metres each. The hostels with overhanging roofs, like those of the modern Swiss chalets, were admirably heated by hypocausts and wall piping, and drinking troughs were also provided for the beasts of burden.

An important strategic point where the fortunes of the peninsula were contested scores of times was the Pons Sontii, the bridge over the Isonzo, 14 miles from Aquileia on the Pannonia road, between Gradisca and Gorizia. Here Maximinus' army pitched their tents, and the bridge was rebuilt by him and the Gemina road reopened in 285. Here again at the confluence of the Frigido (Wippach) Theodosius defeated Eugenius in 455. The hordes of Alaric and Vitige crossed this bridge, as well as the fierce Longobards, and the Turks of the fifteenth century. Aquileia owes its existence to the Gallic invasion of 182 B.C. Livy tells us that the first colonists were 3,000 legionaries, about 30 centuries and a considerable number of horsemen. But a few years later, in 168 B.C., the tribes across the Isonzo had become so troublesome that the Senate was obliged to reinforce the colony by 1500 families. In spite of this, the Japudi of the present Croatia attacked the colony in the time of Augustus, the Marcomanni, and Quadi besieged it under Marcus Aurelius, and other barbarians under Gallienus. Up to the time of its final ruin by the Huns in 452 A.D., Aquileia enjoyed but short intervals of peace, and yet its site as a fortress on the Veneto-Istrian frontier, along which there was a wall 100 miles in length, running from Vipacco, over S. Pietro to Fiume, was admirably chosen, with Concordia guarding the line of supplies. The defenders of Aquileia could also depend upon the help of the fleet, the classis Prætoriana Ravennas, which could be reached by a semaphoric message in a few minutes. It is true that the port of Ravenna, originally capable of accommodating 240 ships, was silting up so that by the fourth century only fishing boats could enter, but it is presumable that the Adriatic fleet harbored at Pola or Tergeste, especially as it is known that the crews were drawn from the Illyrian-Dalmatian coast.

PEAT AS A SOURCE OF POWER

The utilizing of peat as a source of motive power is discussed by George Fletcher, F.G.S., M.R.I.A., assistant secretary in respect of technical instruction in Ireland, in the journal of the Irish Board of Agriculture. The problem of the utilization of peat for industrial purposes, he says, is one of perpetually recurring interest, as the amount of combustible matter in the world's peat deposits exceeds that of all the known coal fields. For Ireland the question is one of vital interest. Her coal deposits are small and relatively unimportant, while nearly one-seventh of the area of the country, i.e., over two and three-quarter million acres, is covered with peat, much of which is of excellent quality. This represents a vast amount of potential energy, awaiting only a practical means of utilizing it. Numerous attempts have been made to devise a profitable means of doing so. Many of the schemes have been ill-considered, or worse, and capitalists are scarcely to be blamed if they are "shy" in regard to any new proposals. Yet a rich reward awaits the successful adventurer.

It must not be forgotten that peat constitutes the only fuel for domestic purposes over the larger part of rural Ireland, but this does not affect the utilization of many large areas of bog as yet wholly undeveloped. Except for such utilization, the peat bogs can only be regarded as a disadvantage, as they occupy so large an area of what might otherwise be cultivable land. Attempts have been made and are still being made to cultivate the surface of bogs, but over a large area of bog this must be regarded as impracticable. The manner in which peat bogs have been formed over undrained marshy areas results in the fact that cultivation would, in general involve extensive drainage operations.

The defects of peat as a fuel are (1) that it contains and retains a large amount of water; (2) it has compared

with other fuels, a low calorific value; and (3) it is extremely bulky, involving a high cost of carriage. Thus it is that most of the schemes for peat utilization has been concerned with artificially drying and compressing the material. This can be done readily enough, but the energy consumed in the operation, combined with the low calorific value of peat, renders the commercial success of any such scheme problematical. Other schemes have sought to combine the preparation of a fuel from peat with the extraction of by-products. When one recalls the fact that the by-products of the manufacture of coal gas, once regarded as useless, have come to rival the gas itself in value, this aspect of the peat problem appears full of possibilities.

A new vista of possibilities for peat has opened up in recent years. Just as the nineteenth century will always be associated with the development of the steam engine, culminating in the steam turbine, so will the twentieth century be able to claim the triumph of the internal combustion engine. The success of the gas engine has led to investigations which resulted in the many forms of producer gas plant, and there are now many thousands of installation of this method of producing power for mechanical purposes.

Anthracite is most commonly employed as a fuel, but coke is sometimes used where the former is not available. It will be clear that the kind of fuel selected will depend upon the type of producer, the sources of supply, and upon considerations of price. The possibility of utilizing peat in producer gas plants was mentioned by the department as far back as 1904. It is a noteworthy and encouraging fact that an installation at Portadown has been found to be entirely satisfactory, and to effect a considerable saving over anthracite. This is the more remarkable, as the by-products are not at present utilized.

which separates the two theories which must be crossed by one party before either theory can prevail.

NEXT "LIT" MEETING.

The Literary and Debating Society will hold its next meeting on Monday next, the 14th inst. As some of the notices to the classes have seemingly gone astray, the Society desires to give notice that at its next meeting Law '17 will debate with the Diocesan College and Science '18 with Arts '19.

LIEUT.-COL. H. R. DUFF DEAD.

Word has reached the militia authorities of the death at Cairo, Egypt, of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Duff, of the Queen's University Stationary Hospital. Lieut.-Col. Duff died of pneumonia. He was a prominent medical practitioner of the city of Kingston, and a veteran of the South African War.

SCISSORED SENTIMENT

WHY THEY FAIL.

(Ohio State Lantern.)

Robert Louis Stevenson was never successful as a playwright, although his novels show wonderful dramatic possibilities. Why? Because he never took the drama seriously, never really knew the requirements of the stage. In fact, he never went to the theatre until he was twenty-four.

It's much the same case as the Harvard man who has never been farther west than Rochester, and who wonders why his stories on Western life of the plains, which he culled from an encyclopaedia, are never accepted by the magazine editors.

Some college graduates can trace their failure back to this same attitude. They lose touch with the world while in college, they create an artificial life which they seem to think the world will be glad to adjust its manners to. When they have received their degrees, they are as strangers in a foreign land. They seem to forget that perhaps the world outside is slightly different than the little world which they have manufactured for themselves.

They don't know the world, as Robert Louis Stevenson didn't know the theatre, as the Harvard man didn't know the West. Hence, they fail.

STYLE AND PROPORTION.

(University Missourian.)

Forty years ago the greatest of our universities paid scant attention to research. Now each has its graduate department, and lays great emphasis on original work. So much stress has been laid on this line of work that the pendulum, after the fashion of all pendulums, has swung far. One result is that there are few scientific writings to-day which it is not penal labor to read.

Are scientists willing to admit that style is a gift, that it is not desirable or that they are unwilling or unable to find the secret of it?

Accuracy and original research are the right passports to an academic career, but these are not all of life or of learning. To have something which you cannot transmit is purely a personal luxury. Any historian who cannot make his narrative interesting is damned already, and no amount of learning or research will save him.

It rests with the academicians to explain why, with all of our advance in sound learning, so many more educated Englishmen than Americans speak our common tongue with charm and write it with distinction, and why in academic circles it is no reproach to an American scholar to write without style and without proportion.

CONSERVATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

(Daily Texan.)

If a man had water impounded behind a dam, he would certainly safeguard this body of water in such a way as to conserve it and prevent its escape. He would not neglect the particular body in toto, but would retain it from time to time and repair leaks, thus preventing the escape of the original volume, and making incurrence possible.

This homely illustration will apply to knowledge acquired in University courses. Students, with the aid and under the direction of professors, impound knowledge. Then they go away from it, and, in many cases, never return to the specific body or fund. The particular course, the outline of it, the details, and, in many cases, the general impression of it, fades from memory, because of the student's occupation with new courses, because of the lack of requirements that the student retain the knowledge gained in a completed course for use in a subsequent examination, and finally, because of the Faculty's failure to provide the means whereby the finished course might afterwards be reinstated in the mind of the one who took it.

We do not know in what pedagogical pigeon-hole this suggestion may be immediately lodged. If indeed it merits, as a freak, product of an untutored brain, anything but the scorn of the pedagogical brotherhood. But we still have the temerity, or probably the foolhardiness born of inexperience and unfamiliarity with the canons of pedagogy, to advance it.

It is this: Would it not be efficient pedagogy to follow up each independent course given in the University six months, nine months or a year after it is completed, with a brief review of the course? If efficient pedagogy, would it not be practical pedagogy? Could not the year's work be so arranged as to make such reviews fit into the general scheme?

Of course, a review of a course which serves as the basis of following courses, and which is consequently carried forward, as well as a review of courses given wholly for the temporary training of the mind (if such, indeed, there are) would not be necessary. But most courses given are worth remembering as nearly in detail as possible.

How often one wishes in vain that he could recall the contents of a given course. But he has subjected himself to a pedagogical system which hurries him along, permitting him to take too much work, if he wishes, and affording him no time for independent work or for review, with the result that the contents of past courses, to a great extent, gradually vanish from his memory.

It does not seem reasonable that permanent knowledge is a mere by-product of a college course, and that the mental training gained while taking the course only is important. Is not the knowledge in itself of sufficient value to merit machinery by

Harbingers of Spring!

New Ties,
New designs,
New tints,
New color combinations.
Fresh and smart and just unpacked to sell at
50
apiece at

Goodwins Limited.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT at 8.15 p.m.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday

"A Bachelor's Romance"

NO PERFORMANCE FRIDAY EVENING.
MATS., 25c; EVES., 25c, 50c and 75c.
Next Week—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."
Gala Benefit for the 148th Regiment.
Monday, MME. BEATRICE W. PALME
and LT. EDWARD BURKE will sing.

PRINCESS To-night at 8.15
Mutt and Jeff Matinee Saturday
PRICES—Eves., 25c to \$1.00; Mats., 25c to 75c.

NEXT WEEK SEATS THURSDAY.
H. H. FRAZER Presents
THE LAUGHING FESTIVAL.
A Pair of Sixes
With OSCAR FIGMAN.
Prices—Eves., 50c-\$1.50; Mats., 50c-\$1.

VAUDEVILLE ORPHEUM

Matinee Every Day—15-25 Cents.
"The Highest Bidder," Moon & Morris;
Anna Chandler; Neddy's Baboon;
John and Winnie Hennings; Cooper &
Smith; "Colonial Maids"—7; Bert and
Bessie Wheeler; Pathé's War Gazette,
which includes a remarkable reel showing
the disastrous fire at the Parliament
Buildings, Ottawa, Sunday—Feature
Concert at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon 15c to 25c
Prices Evening, 15c to 75c

BLUTCH COOPER'S
"GYPSY MAIDS"
Headed by these Two Inimitable
Comedians,
Will J. Kennedy and Jack Miller.

IMPERIAL

He Threatens to Kill His
Best Friend. The Threat
Was Overheard by Many.
His Best Friend is Mysteriously
Murdered. Is He
Guilty or Innocent?

SEE
MORTMAIN
TO-DAY

MARION LONDON
Lyric Soprano.

means of which it might be conserved and perpetuated?

There are universities in which a student is required to retain a knowledge of all the work he takes in order to pass examinations at the end of his college course. The result, it seems, would be that the graduate would possess a fuller and more thoroughly correlated and synthesized store of knowledge. In American colleges, reviews or examinations, at least, should be given a few months after the completion of a course, in order that the student might more firmly fix in his mind the knowledge gained, by retaining it for a certain length of time.

CAMPUS RINK TICKETS.

Students Can Now Procure Same at Half Price.

The McGill Campus Rink has this year been most satisfactory to the many students who are fortunate enough to be in a position to spare the time for recreation of such a nature. The Students' Council were advised that the sale of season tickets had almost ceased. Since the skating season is now somewhat advanced, it was thought good policy to give half-season tickets, to be good for the remainder of the season at the reduced price of \$1. These tickets may be obtained at the Union, from "Jimmie" at the rink, or from the faculty representatives. A large number of the students are taking advantage of this opportunity to purchase these tickets, since they are not only good for skating on the rink every afternoon, but also are admittance for the popular evening skating parties. It is rumored that these "get-together skating nights" for these "get-together skating nights" that will create interest heretofore unknown to Old McGill.

FULL HONORS FOR COL. YATES

Funeral of Former McGill Professor on Friday.

SUTHERLAND PROMOTED

Former Member of Science '15 with 13th Battalion Wins His Spurs.

The body of the late Colonel H. B. Yates, M.D. '93, of the McGill General Hospital, is expected to arrive this morning on the Scyllian at St. John, N.B., and the funeral will probably take place to-morrow afternoon or Saturday morning from Christ Church Cathedral. The boat has been delayed apparently by storms in the Atlantic, and so far no news of her has been received.

Brig-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., of the Fourth Division, is looking after the arrangements for the funeral, and it will take place with full military honors.

The C. P. R. boat express will bring the remains from St. John to Montreal, which will be conveyed to Wray's undertaking establishment. While lying in state at Christ Church Cathedral, the body will be guarded by an officer and men of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, with which Colonel Yates was connected for many years as medical officer.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, chaplain of the Victoria Rifles, will conduct the burial service, with the assistance of Rev. Dr. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Brig-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., accompanied by the whole of the headquarters staff, will be present, including Lieut.-Col. L. Leduc, A.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobbie, G.S.O.; Colonel J. A. Fages, D.A.A. and Q.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Burns, D.I.O.; Lt.-Col. W. J. Stewart, A.D. of S.T.; Lieut.-Col. J. C. O. Mack, D.P.; Lieut.-Col. M. A. Piche, P.V.O., and others.

The body will be conveyed on a gun carriage, draped in the Union Jack, and will be escorted by the 73rd Highlanders Battalion, consisting of 300 men and officers. These will also form the firing party, and will fire three rounds over the grave at the conclusion of the service.

The bands in the escort will consist of that of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, with the drum corps, and possibly the pipe band of the Highlanders.

All the officers of the 3rd Victoria Rifles who are not on active service will attend, while there will be officers representing all the other militia units in the city present, as well as representatives of the McGill C.O.T.C. and several officers who have returned from active service and are now raising battalions for further service.

Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill, and the members of the Faculty of the University, will be present, as well as many of the professors of the University, with which Col. Yates was connected for so many years. The Canadian Red Cross Society and other institutions will also have their official representatives at the funeral, which will be most impressive.

Lieut. E. L. Rainboth, Sci. '17, has been successful in passing his examinations for a commission in the 77th Battalion, C.E.F., stationed at Ottawa. Lieut. Rainboth was last year a member of the senior McGill hockey team.

William H. Newhook, M.D. '17, has enlisted in No. 9 Field Ambulance, C.E.F., now being organized in this city. Pte. Newhook is a well-known medical junior, and was a member of the boxing squad last year. His home is in Newfoundland.

Major Maurice Alexander, Law '10, who has been on the staff of the Second Canadian Division as paymaster, has been appointed assistant judge advocate-general of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He has returned to England to assume his new duties. Major Alexander, who is a member of the firm of Davidson, Walnwright, Alexander & Elder, joined the Grenadier Guards when they were re-organized under Col. F. S. Meighen, and at the outbreak of the war he went to the front. In January, 1915, he went to England on the staff of the late General Steele, commanding the Second Division, acting as paymaster. During the past few months he has been acting as a member of and legal adviser to the Claims and Compensation Board, composed of Sir Montagu Allan, Major Todd and Colonel Grant Morden. About a month ago he came back to Canada on a special mission to Ottawa.

Major Alexander came to Montreal from Cape Town, S.A., to study law at McGill, and was graduated in 1910. He joined the firm of which he is now a member as a student when he commenced his law course, and was taken into partnership on obtaining his degree.

Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole, Law '37, who went to England in command of No. 1 Siege Battery, has been appointed to the command of a siege battery brigade, of which his former battery, now known as the 97th Siege Battery, forms a part.

Sapper McLeod White, Sci. '16, who has been serving with No. 6 Field Company, Canadian Engineers, has received a commission in the Canadian Engineers. He left on overseas service last spring. His home is in British Columbia.

SNOWSHOE TRAMP AT P. C.

Students Make Ready For the Annual Event With Keen Enthusiasm.

The Presbyterians are looking forward with keen anticipation to their annual snowshoe tramp, to be held next Friday evening. Even the intellectual seniors condescend to listen to the absorbing conversations about fair partners. The telephone, too, usually a quiet instrument, clangs forth to vigorous interest, summoning even blushing freshmen to its amorous ear. Lectures, study and dry books yield willingly to moccasins, tuques and fancy stockings, while smiles break out at unexpected times, all showing in no uncertain way that the study of theology in no way interferes with other pursuits more pleasant, if not more profitable.

148TH BATTALION KEEPS UP RECORD

Many Men Offer Themselves, and Training Is Proceeding Satisfactorily.

Recruiting for the 148th Battalion is keeping up its record. Yesterday about thirty men offered themselves, only five of whom were turned down for physical disabilities. An encouraging feature is that a number of the men came from the country.

Training is proceeding satisfactorily, the men showing keenness to make themselves smart and efficient soldiers as early as possible. Among those taken on yesterday are:

R. A. A. Richmond, whose father was with the 24th Battalion, and has returned home wounded.

Stirling Bickford, of Sutton, two years with the Scottish Light Dragoons.

Frank Aubrey, whose father is with the 60th Battalion, and who has fifteen cousins in the English army.

Andrew Crozier, who has one brother with the Australian Expeditionary Force.

S. C. Wells, of Knowlton, who was three years with the 13th Light Scottish Dragoons.

Ed. Price, who was with the Auxiliary Battalion and 5th Overseas Battalion.

Claude Maxwell, of L'Orignal, a student of Vankleek Hill College School.

Harry Pearson, of Verdun, is a well-known entertainer and singer. He has three brothers in Kitchener's army.

James E. Boyd, Lachute.

Philip Boisvert, Knowlton.

Charles Mitchell, Cowansville.

James Hodges, Huntingdon.

George Ernest Preston, Huntingdon.

Ed. St. Lawrence, Sutton.

Alex. Topping, Beloeil.

Alfred Jones, Montreal.

Alex. Bennett, Montreal.

Henry Sylvester, Montreal.

P. T. Salmon, Montreal.

John Arthur Cairns, Glencolm.

GETTING READY FOR GYM. COMPETITION

Various Calisthenic Movements To Be Practised By Aspiring Competitors.

This afternoon, at five o'clock, the special practices for the Wicksteed gymnastic competitions will commence. A start is to be made on the parallel bars, and a list of the required movements will be on hand. These movements will be set, the various points explained, and everyone will be given an opportunity to try them over.

As has been the case in previous years, the exercises are not in themselves difficult, but are of such a nature as to give men of varying ability an opportunity to execute them, as well as to display correct form and precision. Points are to be awarded for approach, execution and dismount, and it is in the full consideration of the whole exercise that gives everyone an equal opportunity to score.

There is always included in the competition an athletic event of some kind. Usually this has taken the form of a fence vault, in which points were given for form and also for the height attained. This year, instead of the vault, the athletic event is to be the potato race. The exact nature of this race has not yet been determined, but this afternoon at the practice the various forms are to be tried out and a decision arrived at. The potato race, with its various modifications, has always been one of the classical indoor athletic events, as those who witnessed the races at the indoor meets of the past two years can testify. There is always the keenest of competition, and it is a most exciting event from start to finish.

It is expected that there will be a good turnout of the intending competitors at this afternoon's special practice at five o'clock.

Word has reached the University of the receipt by Murray C. Sutherland, Arts '15, of a commission. Sutherland has been with the 13th Battalion, C.E.F., as a signaller since the battalion was organized when war was declared. He has been through all the battles in which the first Canadian division has participated and has escaped unscathed. Lieut. Sutherland's home is in Glengarry.

MCGILL TEAM HOLD PRACTICE

Hockey Squad Had Work-Out at the Arena.

LACK OF TEAM PLAY

Has Been the Chief Factor in the Defeats of the McGill Team.

The McGill hockey squad held a good work-out at the Arena last night in preparation for Monday night's game in the City League. The team was badly outplayed last Monday night by Laval, and if they hope to win any more games this season, they will certainly have to improve. The forward line was weak, and the attack was never very formidable. The defence was only fair, and seemed to play more loosely than on any other occasion this winter.

Last night the players worked hard for an hour, and seem to be rounding into better shape. They still lack team work, and it now appears as if the 1916 team will never gain this quality in their play. One man continually makes rushes up the ice, and never has a man to pass to. Whenever he does pass, the puck is usually shot wide, with the result that the opposing team brings it back into McGill territory again. What the team needs, and needs more than anything else, is team work. If the McGill team had played together better in the matches played so far this season, we would see the Red and White in a better position in the City League standing than it is now occupying—namely, fifth. They have only won one game this season, while two were drawn.

Individually, the players seem to have the necessary ability, but taken together the McGill team is a sorry-looking outfit. Scott, in goals, has saved the Red and White from overwhelming disaster in game after game. Madden and Whitcomb constitute a good defence, both these players being very clever. They both rush up the ice in grand style, and have really been showing stellar form during the season. "Pat" Rooney works hard in centre, it is doubtful if any player works harder, but his great fault lies in his apparent lack of condition. He can keep up with the pace set by the opposing teams during the first half, but he tires badly in the final period. He has a wicked shot, while he is also fairly fast on his skates.

One of the disappointments of the season has been the work of Andrews, who has fallen off badly since last winter. Andy does not seem to be able to hit his proper stride, with the result that the opposing forwards usually skate him off his feet. He is very light, too, and this in itself is a big handicap. Orville McCulloch has shown fair form this winter, it being his first season with the senior outfit. He works all the time, and is one of the fastest men now playing on the Red and White team.

Of the substitutes, Hibbard, Gibb, Parkins and Jacques have shown flashes of form at intervals. Hibbard is a big, husky man, and there seems to be no reason why he should not make a real good player. One of his principal defects lies in his lack of speed, but his stick-handling is very fair at all times. Hibbard, too, could use his body to better advantage than he does at present.

Only three more games remain to be played in the City League this season, and although the team cannot hope to win the championship, it can, at least, have a say in who is going to win it. It is up to the students to turn out and help them.

Col. Hendry's Capt. Thompson's team.

Capt. Hewitt Capt. Mallory Point.

Capt. Boyer Major King Smith Cover Point.

Major McGilivray Capt. Gallie First Defence.

Major McVicar Capt. Gow Second Defence.

Capt. Watson Capt. Wilson Third Defence.

Capt. Shields Capt. Thompson Centre.

Major Parsons Capt. Yellowlees Third Home.

Col. Hendry Major Ryerson Second Home.

Capt. Van Wyck Col. Primrose First Home.

Capt. Middleton Col. Roberts Outside Home.

Capt. Imrie Col. Chambers Inside Home.

Capt. Sharpe Capt. Crompton Spares—Capt. Fletcher, Major Royce.

Referee—Major Malloch.

Umpires—Capt. Graham, Capt. Lowry.

Physicians in attendance—Captains Armour and McPhedran.

Surgeons in attendance—Captains Gaby and Watts.

Clergy in attendance—Captains Sparks and McConnell.

Officer in charge of ambulance—Capt. Pearce.

Undertaker—Capt. McKenzie.

Timekeepers—Captains Wooley and Trump.

Another game, this time to a finish, will be played at the first opportunity.

an apple if he knows he can get one at home."

Many people urge, as an argument against the Juvenile Court, the cost it entails to the state, but it is a proved fact that in cold cash it saves between fifty and sixty thousand dollars a year. As for the moral and educational uplift to the state, such help can never be estimated.

"No child will leave his play to steal

BILLIARDS FOR 5TH CO.

Tournament Started for Men of the 5th Overseas Company, P.F.C.L.L.

If the men of the 5th Overseas Company care to enter a billiard tournament, prizes will be offered by the Union House Executive. An entrance fee of fifty cents will be charged as in all Union tournaments, and the prizes will be bought from this entrance fee. A handicap committee will be chosen by the men from among themselves.

As the men will be leaving shortly for the front, they are urged to sign up and get the thing going at once in order to run it off before they leave.

The following men have already entered: S. K. Fitzpatrick, M. Cowan, E. Barnes, A. McDermid, T. Campbell, J. Hope, H. W. Boyd, R. Smith, W. J. Chipman, L. L. Moore and F. Doupe.

DOUBLE-HEADERS IN BASKETBALL

Both the Intermediate and the Junior Teams Are To Play This Week.

This week is likely to prove the most important one of the season in McGill basketball circles. Double-headers are to be played with both the Railroad Y.M.C.A. and the Central teams. If the intermediates should come out on top in both the games, their position will be such that only the most unusual of circumstances could rob them of the championship.

A win from the Railroad boys will greatly strengthen our position, while a win from Central, who are considered the contenders with McGill, would practically clinch the title.

As for the Juniors, though they were too late in organizing to be contenders in their branch, yet, from the fact that they won their last two games, and are improving steadily, it is possible they may furnish a few surprises yet. The Central "Y" Junior team is an undefeated aggregation as yet, and it would be quite a notable feat if our Juniors could hold them down.

The games tonight are to be held at Point St. Charles at eight o'clock. While McGill won the intermediate game with the Railroad "Y" at the Central gym, quite easily, a few weeks ago, it is said that the Railroaders play a much more formidable game at home than abroad. McGill, if careful, should be able to win this game in any event. The Juniors are to repeat the beating given the Railroaders a few weeks ago, but will have considerable of a task on their hands.

The intermediates will line up: Forwards—Pitts and Hartz.

Centre—Foss.

Guards—H. Ferguson and Upham.

The Junior team will be: Forwards—Davis, McLeod and Clark.

Centre—Loughery.

Guards—Cowan and Shanley.

All players are to meet at the Union at 7.30.

LACROSSE IN GREECE.

Canadians Played Under the Shadow of Mount Olympus.

A game of lacrosse was played by Canadian teams on Christmas Day in Grecian Macedonia under the shadow of Mount Olympus and an old Balkan battlefield. The game was a tie, two all.

The teams were from among the officers of No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, one led by Capt. R. T. Thompson and the other by Lieut.-Col. W. B. Hendry. The teams:

Col. Hendry's Capt. Thompson's team.

Capt. Hewitt Capt. Mallory Point.

Capt. Boyer Major King Smith Cover Point.

Major McGilivray Capt. Gallie First Defence.

Major McVicar Capt. Gow Second Defence.

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Capt. Van Wyck Col. Primrose First Home.

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"No child will leave his play to steal

"DEUX SOURDS" WAS PRESENTED

Members of La Societe Francaise Showed Talent.

ACTRESSES CHARMING

Miss Seiden and Miss Caldwell Took Their Parts With Credit.

A most successful performance of the highly amusing little comedy, "Les Deux Sourds," was given yesterday afternoon by the members of La Societe Francaise. All the actresses showed considerable talent, and it looked as if much time and trouble had been spent in the preparation of the play. In fact, the rehearsals occupied only two weeks.

Miss C. Caldwell took the part of M. Damoiseau, the deaf master of the house, splendidly. He was never for a moment disturbed from his serene calm, except when he was cured of his deafness. Miss Seiden as Placide was charming as usual. She, indeed, needed no introduction to the audience, as she has acted in every Faculty play since she entered college. More than the ordinary power of mimicry was shown by Miss Talpis in her portrayal of Boniface, the cheeky and malicious servant of Mr. Damoiseau. She was the joy of the audience. Miss Weinfeld made a very pretty and demure heroine, whose future was so much at stake.

Miss Newham and Miss Solomon, playing the parts of Garde Champetre and the Gardener, added picturesque-ness to the scene. They displayed much ability in the handling of their weapons, sword and rake.

The following is a summary of the play: Eglantine, a girl of 15, complains to a trusted servant of ennuil, for since her father became deaf her life has been intolerably quiet, and as he refuses every offer of marriage for her, she has no hope of any change for the better. A noise is heard outside, and a sportsman rushes in in pursuit of a rabbit, which he imagines has entered the house. He is too much excited to answer the questions of the old gentleman, and to excuse himself pretends to be deaf. Thereupon the father exclaims, "This is the son-in-law of whom I have dreamed," and invites him to dinner. When he is introduced to Eglantine, she recognizes him as a favored ball partner. The young people keep up the deception until the father is suddenly cured of his deafness, when the suitor apologizes for his deception, and all ends happily.

A large and appreciative audience was present, and even though the admission fee charged was so small, the financial return was very satisfactory.

DEAN LEE ON "IMPERIALISM"

(Continued from page 1.)

said Dean Lee, "over the foreign policy of the Empire. How can this object be realized?" The Dean then outlined two schemes, both of which he showed to be impractical. There were, first, those people who dreamed of having a regular scheme of Imperial federation, that is, of setting up an Imperial Parliament vested with all constitutional prerogatives. This, stated the speaker, was impossible.

There are also those who think that Dominion representatives should sit in the British Parliament and vote on legislation as representatives of the various colonies. This theory is also impractical, as the representatives would have too much sense to do that, to vote on questions they were not interested in. What can then be done? The answer is to do as little as possible.

"I don't see," said Dean Lee, "why representatives of the Dominions should not be admitted into a fresh committee of the Privy Council. Why not refer to such a committee—composed of, say, five, six or seven representatives from the various Dominions—important questions relating to defence and to the militia and navy? These men would be constantly acting in concert and would be responsible to the home government. They would act on instructions from home, and would be the point of contact between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominions."

In conclusion, the Dean emphasized that no matter what scheme be introduced to change the present constitutional arrangements between the Colonies and the Motherland, it must be one resting on a basis of good-will and not of force. Any policy, no matter how beautiful or magnificent it may appear on paper, that should rest on compulsion is worthless in the opinion of the speaker.

FANCY SKATING CLUB TO-NIGHT.

The Fancy Skating Club will have the ice at the Campus Rink from 8 till 10 to-night. A fairly large attendance was held at last week's hour, and now that the club has obtained regular hours and is organized, it is hoped even more will come out. The club offers a splendid opportunity for enthusiasts to come out and practice. The only requirement for admittance is the regular season Campus Rink ticket.

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SCRAP BETWEEN MEDS.

Two Third Year Men Mix It Up For a Short While.

The third-year Meds. were treated to an unusually fine exhibition of the manly art on Monday last. During the afternoon, the usual placid life of the dignified physicians was disturbed by a rumor that two noted scrappers were opening negotiations for a titanic struggle to be staged after the Lab. period. The fact that so little advertisement was given the affair shows that these two were not the sort of persons who desire to bask in the vulgar light of publicity, but on the other hand with becoming modesty they endeavored to give of their best entirely for the pleasure of their friends.

The battle was staged in a beautiful snow ring just below the new Medical

Building, the spot being chosen with an eye to the physical comfort of the combatants.

Only one ten-minute round was fought, but the audience found this full of thrills and unique action. It might best be described as a "rough-and-tumble" battle, with accent on the tumble. The Daily regrets that its most excellent corps of reporters has as yet not obtained any news as to the finish of the exhibition. Suffice it to say that neither of the contestants has been seen since the affray, while neither the R. V. nor the General Hospital will admit that persons answering the Daily's descriptions have been entered in those institutions.

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ZINC INDUSTRY WAS DISCUSSED

Dr. Stansfield Spoke Before Metallurgical Society.

IMPORTANT IN CANADA

Since Outbreak of War Brass Needed for Making of Shell Casings.

Last night, in one of the small lecture rooms of the Chemistry Building, Dr. Stansfield delivered an address before the Montreal Metallurgical Association on "Electrolytic Zinc as a New Canadian Industry."

A large number attended this meeting of the Association, which was illustrated by slides of the different methods of smelting the zinc ore concentrates.

Dr. Stansfield, who is president of this organization, was especially well qualified to give an address covering this subject, as he was one of the members of a committee appointed by the Shell Committee of Ottawa to investigate Canada's supply of zinc ores and her chances of developing this important industry.

That zinc has become a new and important industry for Canada since the outbreak of the war may be shown, when one realizes that all of the shell casings are made of brass, which consists of two parts by weight of copper and one of zinc. When the war first broke out Canada was shipping all of her concentrated zinc ores from Trail, B.C., and Field, B.C., to the United States for smelting and refining them. The refined product was then returned to Canada and marketed. But since then the United States has refused to market her metal in Canada or to take Canada's concentrates. This attitude may be accounted for by the German interests absorbing these smelters, or by the fact that the war brought about a large increase in the price of the zinc concentrates.

The above facts were well brought out by Dr. Stansfield in his address. The ores of British Columbia vary in their zinc contents from 7 to 17 per cent. In order to smelt the zinc ores their strength has to be brought up to from 50 to 60 per cent. of zinc by the process of roasting. Of course, the ore as it occurs, has a large percentage of valuable impurities, mainly lead and silver, and the percentage of these present sometimes governs the marketability of the ore concentrates.

Explained in detail was the Belgian method of the extraction of zinc from its ores, which is not an electrolytic process. Dr. Stansfield stated that the Shell Committee had given their unflinching support toward the promotion of plants for the electrolytic smelting of zinc; and, as a result, plants have been built at British Columbia, where the main supply of zinc lies, costing over a million dollars.

There are three fairly well developed electrolytic processes for the smelting of the roasted zinc ores, which were described in detail in the course of Dr. Stansfield's address. The three methods, although practically the same in their essential points, are called the Le'frange, the French, and Watt's processes.

The main steps of the three methods are: First, the conversion of the ore, as mined, from the sulphide to a combination of sulphate and oxide by roasting; secondly, the placing of this resulting concentrate, after leaching with water and sulphuric acid to dissolve the sulphate and oxide of zinc in a tank with plate electrodes of lead and copper to bring about the electrolytic dissociation of the solution, resulting in the deposition of metallic zinc on the copper cathodes. Dr. Stansfield discussed the relative merits and distinct differences and advantages one method has over the other.

The meeting culminated in an open discussion by those attending, nearly everyone having something of interest and import to say on this now important Canadian industry.

A vote of thanks was heartily given by the Society to Dr. Stansfield for his interesting address. This meeting was looked upon as being one of the best attended and most interesting held by the Association this season.

deavored to pull the book in question out of its place. It stuck; it would not come out. "Try again," said Thackeray, who was standing on the hearth-rug watching my proceedings with considerable interest. I did try again; and again; and was about to make a third and violent effort, when Thackeray roared with laughter. "They're all dummies!" he cried. I felt considerably "sold." But, he added pleasantly, "I do not think the book is in this room. If you will go into the room you've just left—out of here—you'll find it. I fancy, on the side table."

"Certainly," I said, eager to show my readiness, and to put myself on the best possible terms with the great man. So I turned to go to the door in the direction he had indicated. No door; all books. Then on looking round, it seemed to me that there was no door; books everywhere. Yet we must have entered by some door out of the dining room; and here we were! and others had gone out by another door; but where? Were we in a room without doors?

"I'll show you," he said; and then, intensely enjoying my puzzlement, he put his hands in among the books in the case—all dummies, every one—and turning a handle, opened the door leading into the dining room."

MISS ELLA SMITH BEFORE ALUMNAE

Gave Interesting and Instructive Lecture On Cavour and Mazzini.

Before a meeting of the McGill Alumnae Society, on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Ella Smith gave an instructive lecture on "Cavour and Mazzini." She said in part:

The study of the personality of great men enables us to comprehend the periods in which they lived. In order to understand the conditions of Italy in the nineteenth century, the past history of that country must be taken into consideration. At the end of the eighteenth century Italy was asleep—Dante had dreamed of an Italy, and Machiavelli had pondered of a prince who could awaken her.

In 1799 Italy was made up of a number of petty kingdoms, disunited and in a deplorable state. Much of the country was under the control of land-owners, illiteracy was rampant, and the priests were all powerful. The speaker then traced the career of Mazzini—his noble failures, his idealism, his exiles.

The relations of Cavour with the Italian revolutionary party were given with careful detail, and contrasts made between the principles and aims of Cavour and Mazzini. Mazzini was an idealist, who thought what ought to be must be; his task was to inspire the hearts of his people; he insisted that tyranny could be removed only by a change of spirit, and not by external reforms.

Cavour was a practical politician;—in his state policy he is comparable with Bismarck alone. His patriotism and his readiness to sacrifice personal reputation for the good of his country can no longer be doubted. He never once compromised with his liberal views. Although the years have proved his patriotism, there remain grounds of attack inseparable from a diplomatic career—for example, he denied his secret treaty with Louis Napoleon.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Miss Hurlbatt, who mentioned the honors gained by Miss Smith in the Department of Modern History at Oxford.

Miss Cameron announced that tickets for the Senior Play and for the Play given in aid of the University Settlement were on sale in the Secretary's Office in the R.V.C. The meeting then adjourned.

BOSTON SPECIAL DESPATCH SAYS

All U.S. College Men Must Prepare To Make Military Leaders.

Boston.—Nearly 1,000 Amherst men gathered in the Copley Plaza Hotel for what the president, Mr. Melickjohn, styled "The Limit," and Chief Justice Rugg called "the greatest gathering in the history of the college."

The Alumni present included Governor, Whitman, of New York, '90; Sir Herbert Ames, of Montreal, '85; Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge, '35, and Chief Justice Rugg, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sir Herbert Ames told of the services of Canadian college men in the war, and pictured the Dominion as making the supreme effort of its existence.

"Every Canadian college," he said, "has become a rallying point for patriotic effort. I know that the United States desires to continue to live at peace with all men. If this can be accomplished with honor, may her wish be fulfilled."

"But war, even for the great Republic, is not an impossible eventuality. Should it come, where would you secure the leadership you need? We Canadians have called to the colors 250,000 men. Were you at war and making a similar effort, you would have a force of 3,000,000 under arms."

Task for Universities.

"For our 250,000 we require 10,000 officers, and our universities are furnishing one-third of the required number. For your 3,000,000 you would require 120,000 men with training in military science. Can West Point and Annapolis supply them?"

"Is it not, then, a task which American universities might properly assume to prepare for leadership should the time come when the country would be called upon to strike in self-defence? If it be so, are not we alumni of Amherst College also called upon to give this subject serious consideration?"

Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge said: "The only hope of peace lies in the perfection of the arts of war."

Gov. Whitman advocated universal military training. "It is idle," he said, "to talk of peace in terms of non-resistance. Passions have been loosed that will threaten for years to come, and in the troubled future that stretches out before us, the sanest pacifism is such preparedness for national defence as will inspire possible aggressors with respect and caution."

Printed for the publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University—by The Financial Times Press, 233-235 Craig Street, Montreal.

SENIOR PLAY AT R.V.C. TO-NIGHT

After Considerable Preparation, Seniors Will Show Abilities.

"TRELAWNEY OF THE WELLS"

Cast Appears Strong, Great Things Being Expected of Those Participating.

The final rehearsal of the Senior Play took place last evening at the Royal Victoria College. All its scenic effects have been assembled, and the members of the cast acted in full dress of the 1860 period.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the amateur actors and actresses of the graduating class who have been working with splendid co-operation for several weeks in order to bring up to the highest state of efficiency the annual production of the senior year.

In the opinion of critics, who have been present at recent rehearsals, the play this year will be the best on record. Beautiful costumes, exquisite scenic effects and a well-balanced cast are outstanding features of the play.

Miss Anne C. Younger, acting the part of Rose Trelawney, the leading lady, was charmingly gowned, as were also Miss Currie and Miss Ethel Henry. The other young ladies were becomingly attired in costumes common to the period depicted by the play.

The various gentlemen were quite conspicuous in the gaudy garments of sixty years ago. Special reference could not be made of any of the actors for various reasons.

The programmes have been delivered and are a work of art on the part of the printers.

The following are shown to be members of the cast: Misses Younger, Currie, Henry, Mosley, Cameron, Melvin, Black, Fraser and Burrell, Messrs. Parkins, Sanders, Gordon, Hatcher, Rosewar, Scott, Jones, MacKenzie, Bunt, Planche and McCreary.

The stage management is Miss Grace Macdonald and Mr. J. Keith Gordon. Miss C. O. MacCallum and S. R. McCreary are the business managers.

The music for both performances will be furnished by the McGill Mandolin Club, which club has had a most successful season to date.

The performance will begin at 8.15 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at the Arts Building, McGill Union, R. V. C. and class representatives.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTION

Large Number of Students Attend the Classes Given By Pengelly As Instructor.

So far three classes of instruction have been given by C. E. Pengelly at the Drummond Street Y.M.C.A. to those men of McGill who desire to learn how to swim or further improve their strokes. To these opening instructional classes in swimming, arranged by the Department of Physical Education, a large number of students have turned out. Those who are attending are rapidly learning to master this important and necessary art, for Mr. Pengelly, last year's president of the Swimming Club, and one of McGill's best swimmers, is particularly well qualified to tutor.

These classes meet twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 5.45 to 6.30.

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FINEST QUALITY

TORONTO HOSPITAL NOT SO BUSY NOW

Since the Beginning of the Year Work Has Been Relaxed To Some Extent.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, has received a letter from a medical officer with No. 4 Canadian General Hospital at Salomiki, which gives many interesting details of the work being done by No. 4 Hospital Corps. Some extracts are:

"The work in the hospital has been a little more relaxed since the beginning of the year owing to the fact that the troops are now more or less comfortably situated in permanent winter quarters, and the men have fair facilities for taking care of their health and guarding against a recurrence of the conditions endured in the mountains during late November and December. The work in medicine and surgery is pretty well organized and is being carried out with thoroughness and efficiency. The bulk of the work still tends to the side of medicine."

"The amount of active surgery has changed very little, almost every case coming to us presenting some acute phase of such surgical conditions as appendicitis, hernias, more or less extensive gunshot wounds, fractures, etc. We also had very interesting examples of gas, and gangrene following gunshot wounds. There is an average of four or five operations per day."

"Our nursing staff are deserving of unstinted praise for the devoted and unselfish way in which they are carrying on the work. Their cheerfulness and adaptability to circumstances is an extremely pleasing feature of the hospital life and I am glad to say that as things stand at present we are able to give a great deal more consideration to these ladies and be less exacting in our demands upon their time than we have formerly been. Their health has been uniformly good, no case of serious character developing amongst them."

"Owing to the recent air raids in this vicinity, we have had constructed several bomb-proof shelters for the protection of the nursing sisters. These gentlemen have been a little too persistent in their attentions to us recently, and we are taking no chances with our young ladies here."

"On New Year's Day a message containing good wishes was dropped into our lines from one of the French aeroplanes. There is an aerodrome situated about three miles up the road, and we see a great deal of these chaps from time to time."

TREAT FOR KINGSTONIANS.

Prof. Stephen Leacock has agreed to speak in Kingston on February 15 at Grant Hall. In mentioning the fact, a Kingston exchange says: "A treat is in store for Kingstonians when Prof. Leacock, of McGill, will address them."

CABMEN PLAY HOCKEY.

The cabmen on duty at the gates of the University are now occupying their spare time in playing hockey. The sidewalk of Sherbrooke street has become their rink. It is not stated in what league they will enter a team.

COME TO SENIOR PLAY TO-NIGHT

DR. BLACKADER TO SPEAK TO MEDS.

Will Address Undergrad. Society on "Medical Education in the Past."

The next regular meeting of the Medical Society will take place in the Assembly Hall of the new Medical Building on Friday evening, February 11. The meeting will be called to order at 8.15 p.m., when there will be a short business session, after which the address of the evening will be given by Dr. A. D. Blackader, acting Dean of the Medical Faculty. He will speak on "Medical Education in the Past." The subject is one which must prove of interest to all medical students, and that it will be handled by such an able and interesting speaker as Dr. Blackader is guarantee of a treat in store for all undergraduates who attend Friday's meeting.

At this meeting also a report of the Medical banquet, which was held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last Saturday night, will be presented.

The musical programme promises to be particularly good. J. D. Robinson, '17, will render a clarinet solo, and he will be accompanied by Mr. Chas. Williamson. Selections will also be rendered by a quartette made up of members of the class of Medicine '19. Ample refreshments, in the form of sandwiches, cake, ice cream and coffee, will be dispensed during the evening, after which a case report will be presented for discussion and diagnosis. This will conclude what promises to be one of the best programmes presented to the society this year.

THACKERAY'S LIBRARY.

Impressions of Sir Francis Burnand in Punch Notes.

In "Punch Notes" by Sir Francis Burnand, which appeared in the Pall Mall Magazine a number of years ago, he gives his impressions of Thackeray. "I remember the occasion so well," he says. "The Punch dinner was, on that particular Wednesday, at Dulwich. It was a full gathering. Thackeray drove down. I arrived alone; and found my way to the hotel, or inn as I think it was. . . . But Thackeray—shall I ever forget his personality? How kind, how encouraging! I remember he left early, and, as he was quitting the room, I stood up, so that as he went towards the door I might have the chance of shaking his hand; but before I could do so he placed it on my shoulder, faced me round to the company, and said, 'Gentlemen, let me introduce "the new boy,"' whereupon Mark (Lemon) and his merry men rapped the table and cried 'Hear, hear.'"

"Once I remember, the Punch dinner was held at Thackeray's house, Prince's Gate," the writer continues. "After dinner Thackeray left us for our discussion; and afterwards, the cartoon having been settled, we joined him in his study. Here I stayed on till quite the last, detained by Thackeray, who said he wanted to have a chat with me. I remember the subject of our conversation, or a part of it, very well. It was about the Rev. Dr. Rock—who was a friend of his—and of something he had told him as concerning an incident in the life of some saint. Thackeray easily contrived to make me thoroughly interested in the matter, and disputed the correctness of my memory as to some event mentioned in Allan Butler's 'Hagiology.' 'However,' said Thackeray, 'we'll soon see who is right. Just get down for me that book up there on the third shelf from the top. You'll have to mount the steps.' Obediently I ascended the library ladder, and en-

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